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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 12TH, 1910.

WHATEVER other merit the book may possess the publication of "Peace or War East of Baikal?" by Mr. E. J. HARRISON is valuable for the information it supplies regarding the Russian position and Russian policy in the Far East. On no subject is it more instructive than with regard to Harbin and its foreign settlement, and as the powers of the municipality there have recently been the subject of international communication it is worth while learning some of the facts of a situation which is of interest to all who have any concern with China. It will be remembered that several Powers protested last year against the levying of certain taxes by the Russian municipality on the ground that Russia could not legally demand such payments in a city where all foreigners had equal rights. Harbin is in the Chinese province of Manchuria, and Russia, as is known, has here acquired a predominance which is perhaps not unnatural in the circumstances, but which has roused a certain amount of jealousy and prejudice on the part of other Powers. Otherwise it is difficult to appreciate the somewhat illogical attitude taken by the Powers who protested. The equal right of all foreigners is not denied by Russia, as was suggested by those who protested, and every other Power. Mr. HARRISON tells us it is at liberty to establish its own settlement at Harbin if it wishes; but no effort has been made to take advantage of this right. Now, if, say, a German community decided

to establish a settlement there, would it not find difficulties in the way of purchasing of a site, too great to be overcome? We do not say that land would be withheld, or offered at a prohibitive rate, but we can imagine that the temptation to do so would be strong, and another authority, Mr. PUTNAM WEALE, has told us that the conditions prevailing there make the growth of independent settlements impossible.

However, we are quite prepared to accept Mr. HARRISON's statement that all foreigners, with singular unanimity, prefer to live on the Russian settlement. That is probably because those other foreign communities are at present too small to stand alone. Mr. HARRISON also tells us that the majority of these foreign residents, on entering the settlement, signed a written undertaking whereby they agreed to pay their proper share of such local levies as might be deemed requisite from time to time for the upkeep of the settlement. In these circumstances the action of certain foreigners in refusing to contribute to the maintenance of the community in which they live and whose protection they enjoy certainly seems ungenerous, to say the least.

The position now, says Mr. HARRISON, is analogous to that obtaining in Shanghai or Tientsin, and he pertinently asks what would an Englishman, a German, or a Frenchman have to say in favour of the alien, who, albeit a resident of the English, French or other, settlements in these cities, nevertheless declined to conform to the local regulations, therein existing. "Sovereign rights in Shanghai," he adds, "belong to China, but municipal arrangements depend solely upon the administration of the settlement. The situation is almost on all fours with this at Harbin. Harbin has been opened to foreign trade, and areas have been set aside there for the establishment of settlements on identically the same conditions as those obtaining in other settlements of Europeans elsewhere in China." This seems like an overstatement of the facts. If national settlements be contemplated, rather than the international settlements which China favours, it seems strange that none of the other nationalities have attempted to form such settlements. German interests are represented more strongly in Siberia, thus

to utilise its advantages, but it is not yet known to create its own establishment here. Having said this, it has to be admitted that the protests which have been made seem ungracious when it is borne in mind that the administration of the—concession at Harbin, falling as it did within the railway zone, was originally vested in the Russians; the agents of the Government, the Chinese Eastern Railway Company, voluntarily transferring the right of public administration to the residents themselves. The extent of this concession will be realised by quoting from Mr. PUTNAM WEALE's book on "The Coming Struggle in Eastern Asia," in which he remarks: "The railway concession at Harbin alone measures over a hundred square versts, and is so shaped as to comprise all the land on both banks of the Sungari, and as much in the immediate proximity of the railway as to make the growth of independent settlements entirely impossible." These statements go to prove that Russia has been at any rate conciliatory, and in the circumstances the Powers could not do other than yield the point of municipal administration on it being made clear that Russia did not claim any right of legal jurisdiction over the persons of foreign subjects resident in Harbin or elsewhere within the railway zone. The "friendly" protests, as they were termed, may have had another origin, and that is, the distrust felt by many Europeans towards government by Asiatics. The Chinese participate in the municipal franchise and municipal administration, and the following caustic comment by the *Novoe Vremya* does not seem altogether un-called for: "They (the protesting residents) do not understand how any active share in the administration of any other measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet. The result of the self-denying ordinance, says an Alabatash dispatch, has been to leave open the field of exploration in Tibet to any one who does not happen to be either a Russian or British subject. But the facts are opposed to this statement. Dr. Sven Hedin, for instance, was only able to enter Tibet by defying prohibitory orders.

H.M.S. *Astrea* left Shanghai on Wednesday for Hongkong.

M. Francois Delangle, formerly Deputy of Cochin-China, has been elected president of the committee for Commerce and Industry of Indo-China.

The Bishop of Victoria is announced to preach on Sunday next, August 14th, at 11 a.m., at St. Stephen's Chinese Church, and in the evening, at 5.45, at St. John's Cathedral.

A new gold mine has been discovered at Hosan, in South Pyongan province, Korea. The area of the mine is not extensive, but the quality of the ore is reported to be excellent.

Two American bluejackets were fined \$5 each at the Magistracy yesterday for disorderly conduct and throwing a rasha into the harbour. They were also ordered to each pay the eccles \$2 compensation.

A Chinese youth was convicted of scratching an earpick from a Chinese boy in Stanley Street and was ordered by Mr. E. B. Mallard at the Magistracy yesterday to go to prison for three months and to receive twelve strokes with the birch.

The steamer *Gregory Apcar* was leaving port on Wednesday when a Chinaman was seen to jump overboard. He was picked up by the steamer *Hing Lee*, which was returning from Macao, and he explained that, having been forced to go on board, he took the first opportunity of leaving.

A Chinese was arrested on board the *Gregory Apcar* on Wednesday as the steamer was leaving for Singapore. He was one of the men wanted on a charge of robbery near Shaukiwan on the 4th inst., when two men entered an old woman's house, caught her by the throat, and pulled a silver bangle from her wrist.

The auction of the property in Hollywood Road and Lyndhurst Terrace recently advertised took place yesterday. It was purchased by Mr. Chung Chin Teus for \$120,500. Mr. G. P. Lammert was the auctioneer and Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors for the vendor.

A recent American Consular report says:—The first mill in Siam was built by American engineers in 1858, and since that period the industry has gradually increased until at present it supports 47 rice mills, which, besides milling rice for local consumption, furnished milled rice for export to an amount which has averaged about 1,000,000 tons yearly for the last five years.

Another case of "flying the white pigeon" as it is termed came before the Magistracy yesterday, when a man and woman were charged with conspiring to defraud a man out of \$200. It appeared that the defendants sold a little girl to the complainant for the sum mentioned; and she was handed over to him. Next day she came, accompanied by another girl. On the way she met the man who sold her, and he, alleging that the girl had been beaten and ill-treated, rushed her off in a rasha, leaving the astonished custodian on the street.

According to present arrangement the opium trade between India and China should cease by the year 1917, provided, of course, China fulfils her part of the obligations. Meanwhile the Government of India are taking steps for restricting the area of cultivation and the reduction of establishments. A despatch has been sent home for the amalgamation of the Pata and Benares Agencies into one, concentrating the entire establishment at Ghazipur under the administrative control of the Government of the United Provinces. It is intended to carry out the amalgamation by the autumn.

It is stated in the Indian Press that a report received from the treaty port of Wuha on the Yangtze river speaks of large quantities of indigenous opium coming up the river from the sea. This opium presumably hauls from North China, where but little interference appears to have taken place with the cultivation of opium. It is possible, remarks the *Pioneer*, that the importation of this indigenous opium of the treaty ports may to some extent account for the large imports of opium about which the Chinese authorities profess to be so much concerned at the moment.

Regarding the statement which has found publication to the effect that the Younghusband Treaty of 1904 is to expire this month, there is no question of any treaty made with China and Tibet coming to any such sudden end. What may expire on August 31st is the self-denying ordinance attached to the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, whereby in a supplementary agreement the contracting Powers undertook not to allow for a period of three years, entry into Tibet of any scientific mission whatever. It was expressly stipulated in this supplementary agreement that when the three years' term has expired, two Powers should consult together as to the desirability of any other measures with regard to scientific expeditions to Tibet. The result of the self-denying ordinance, says an Alabatash dispatch, has been to leave open the field of exploration in Tibet to any one who does not happen to be either a Russian or British subject. But the facts are opposed to this statement. Dr. Sven Hedin, for instance, was only able to enter Tibet by defying prohibitory orders.

THE KING AND THE EMPIRE.

An Ottawa message says:—The rumour that their Majesties King George and Queen Mary may make a tour of the Empire is beginning to attract attention here. The *Officier Chinois* hopes that the rumour is correct and says there is no more reason why the King and Queen should not visit Canada, Australia and South Africa than that they should not visit Scotland or Wales. The *Officier Chinois* adds that their Majesties can visit Canada in less time and with more comfort than a British monarch could visit Scotland one hundred years ago.

TELEGRAMS.

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REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG
DAILY PRESS."

THE PEACE OF THE
BALKANS.

A. PLAIN WARNING BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, August 11th.
A Constantinople message states that according to statements made in official circles the Powers have informed Bulgaria that if any severities are practised in Macedonia they must be now discontinued. The Powers are determined to prevent by force if necessary any breach of the peace of the Balkans.

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THE PHILIPPINES.

THE U.S. PETITIONED TO GRANT INDEPENDENCE.

The relationship between the Philippines and the United States has again been brought into public discussion through a petition which has been presented to Congress from the Philippine Assembly, requesting the grant of immediate independence to the Archipelago. The petition urges the United States to open negotiations with Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, China, and Japan for the neutralisation of the islands, guaranteeing them immunity from absorption by any foreign Power. The demand for independence was presented to Congress by Manuel L. Quezon, Resident Commissioner of the Philippines in the United States, who, in making the presentation, delivered an explanatory speech, remarkable alike for its moderation and its concise statement of conditions in the Archipelago. Mr. Quezon accorded high praise to the United States for what she had accomplished in the Philippines, saying:—

"I am glad to be able to affirm, first of all, that simultaneously with the American occupation, there has been established a more liberal government, and, from that day, the Philippines have enjoyed more personal and political liberty than they ever did under the Spanish Crown. The Philippines commissioners have established provincial and municipal government, almost completely autonomous. They have created a body of constabulary which is one of the most useful and praiseworthy of the official organisations. They have built up a system of education which offers equal opportunities for learning to the poor and to the rich. They have given us a Supreme Court worthy to be compared with any other tribunal in the world. They have given us an Assembly which, although it has very limited powers, answers, at least, to the purpose of expressing the will of the people and showing its governing capacity. They have beautified the city of Manila, improved its sanitary conditions, completed its harbour works, and provided it with a tramway system. They have constructed all over the islands more than 500 miles of highways and roads, hundreds of steel and concrete bridges and thousands of concrete culverts. They have multiplied the number of lighthouses and knitted the islands with lines of telegraphs and telephones. They have provided a great number of towns with artesian wells, and built schools—almost inaccessible parts of the archipelago."

NATIVE GRIEVANCES.

After paying this tribute to America, Mr. Quezon declared, "that the Filipinos were unhappy, and explained the reason by quoting from Daniel Webster: "No matter how easy may be the yoke of a foreign Power, no matter how lightly it sits upon the shoulders, if it is not imposed by the voice of his own nation and of his own country he will not, he cannot, and he means not to be happy under its burden." The Resident Commissioner then turned to specific cases of grievance. He enumerated the position of all the courts, except the Supreme Court, which, he claimed, are not independent, because the judges are appointed by and hold office during the pleasure of the Philippines Commission. There had been no abuse of this appointment, but the system was liable to subordinate the judiciary to the executive branch of the Government. The Filipinos, declared Mr. Quezon, are very poor, and cited as an instance the fact that owing to a series of calamities the islands are less able than formerly to supply their own demand for rice, the staple food of the people. Prior to American occupation £400 0 was the maximum annual value of imported rice. Since then the average yearly imports have been valued at £1,000,000. The responsibility he placed largely on the inadequacy of the Bureau of Agriculture established by the United States in the Archipelago.

Another charge brought by the Resident Commissioner against America was that of extravagance. He asserted that an expensive system of Government had been established, out of all keeping with the real needs of the country, Philippines officials being paid higher salaries than officials in the United States. He compared the salaries of £3,100 a year paid to the secretaries of the Philippines bureau, with the £2,400 a year received by the members of President Taft's Cabinet. He stated that the claim that Filipinos are lightly taxed, because the *per capita* taxation amounts only to 10s, was an erroneous impression. In proportion to their wealth, he alleged, the Filipinos are heavily burdened by the requirements of the Government. He compared taxation with foreign trade, showing that Cuba, with a foreign commerce of £20 per head, has a taxation of £2 13s. 4d. per head; Port Rico, with a foreign trade of £11 4s., has a taxation of 14s. 10d., while the Philippines, with a foreign trade of only £1 8s., are taxed 10s. per head.

In proof of the ability of the Filipinos to govern themselves, Mr. Quezon cited as a convincing instance the orderliness of the local municipal and provincial elections, stating that they are held "without even the local disturbances which occur during the excitement of an electoral campaign, even in countries more experienced in the exercise of political franchises." The officials elected by the Filipinos from among themselves have proved to be intelligent and high-minded. He instances as an example of the Filipinos' intense interest in educational matters the avidity with which they have studied the English language. "In spite of the difficulties connected with the study of every foreign language," he said, "increased manifold by the peculiarities of the English language, hundreds of thousands of children and a large number of grown men devote themselves to the study of that useful but difficult language, with such brilliant success that to-day it can be safely said that the knowledge of the English language is more extended throughout the islands than ever was that of Spain."

Upon Congress Mr. Quezon's speech has created an excellent impression, but from the point of view of the Filipinos there is an unfortunate economic omission. The Resident Commissioner, though referring to the poverty of the Filipinos, did not explain how their condition would be improved if the Archipelago were wholly administered by the Filipinos, instead of by Filipinos and Americans jointly. It is this point that is provoking many Americans who theoretically favour independence from urging the separation of the Philippines from the United States as a practical proposition. They believe the Filipinos have more to lose than they can possibly gain by separation, for tariff barriers of foreign countries would probably cause their industrial ruin if they were not allied with some powerful commercial country. The Filipinos have shown no general adaptability for manufacturing, but are largely an agricultural people. Foreign markets are necessary for their prosperity, and it is impossible to see where they would obtain foreign markets if they were independent. Their industrial future, from present observation, requires that they continue to enjoy the preferential treatment in American markets, which has been granted them by the Payne Tariff. Eco-

nomically, the Philippines are now treated as a part of the United States, there being practically free trade between the islands and America.

It is not reasonable to conclude that America would keep her markets open to Philippines products if the Philippines became an independent nation. Since the Payne Bill became operative, trade between the United States and the Philippines has increased rapidly. The Payne Tariff was placed on the statute books on August 5. The American fiscal year begins on July 1. Statistics compiled for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, which includes seven months of Philippines preference, show that America sent £2,010,000 worth of goods to the Archipelago, and received products valued at £2,284,000. A year ago, the eight months' figures were £1,374,000 exports to the Philippines and £1,414,000 imports. The value of Manila cigars alone imported into America has increased from £508 during eight months of the 1909 non-preferential era to £160,000 during the eight months of the present fiscal year. There is every reason to believe that the Philippines-American trade will continue to increase more rapidly in the future than it has during the present year, and the Filipinos have obviously more to gain by this commercial expansion than has the United States. —London Evening Standard.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

EUROPEAN OPINION ON THE NEW TREATY.

The *Nova Vremya* points out that it was Mr. Knox's proposal which actually brought the negotiations to a head and the suggestion made that Japan was only induced to abandon her lingering dreams of further aggression in the Russian sphere of influence in the Far East by the sudden development of a United States forward policy in China. The *Nova Vremya* remarks with great satisfaction that the Convention deals a blow to the hopes of all those whose plans were based on a continuance of the friction between Russia and Japan. For the moment foiled, Korea can no longer hope to recover her independence by playing off one Power against another. The movement of the Central European Powers in Asia Minor and Persia is based on the hypothesis of probable complications in the Far East. China's efforts made on the strength of Russo-Japanese friction, and the years between forty and fifty are more often than not those crowned with the greatest success in the life of a modern woman of society.

BATE OF PAY IN THE CANADIAN NAVY.

The pay offered to officers in the Canadian Navy compares very favourably with that given by the British Admiralty to similar grades. It is noticeable (says *Canada*) that the shortage of candidates is especially marked in the engineering-branch of the service, though the prospective pay of the engineer branch is to be somewhat higher than that of the executive or "deck" officer, viz., for an engineer sub-lieutenant (approximately) £219, as compared with £137 per annum in the British Navy; engineer-lieutenant £292 to £492 1s., as against £182 to £365; and engineer-commander £547 10s. to £657, as compared with £438 to £602.

The *Debuts* says: "We need not insist on the significance of an agreement which establishes a definite Russo-Japanese alliance for Manchuria and may irritate the growing power of China in a manner that will lead to deplored results in the future." The *Debuts* says: "We need not insist on the significance of an agreement which establishes a definite Russo-Japanese alliance for Manchuria and may irritate the growing power of China in a manner that will lead to deplored results in the future." The *Debuts* says: "We need not insist on the significance of an agreement which establishes a definite Russo-Japanese alliance for Manchuria and may irritate the growing power of China in a manner that will lead to deplored results in the future." The *Debuts* says: "We need not insist on the significance of an agreement which establishes a definite Russo-Japanese alliance for Manchuria and may irritate the growing power of China in a manner that will lead to deplored results in the future." 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

P. O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address: PRESS Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Licher's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LOST.

STRAYED from Mountain Lodge, The Peak, a BLACK CHOW PUPPY, with Collar, age 5 Months, the Property of LADY MAY. Finder will be Rewarded. Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [932]

COLLEGIO DE SANTA ROSA DE LIMA, A HIGH-CLASS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, MACAU. UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS LORDSHIP THE BISHOP OF MACAU.

THE Classes of the above establishment will RE-OPEN on the Ninth of September next.

The teaching of Foreign Languages forms the principal feature of the College; all the Teachers being Europeans. Portuguese, English, French and German are taught by Skilled Certified Teachers. There are four Portuguese Lady Teachers from Portugal, two English, two French and one German, all possessing diplomas of Certified Trained Teachers.

Beside Languages, the Girls are taught in their own Languages Geography, History, Arithmetic, Religion, Morality and Civility.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental; Painting, Oil and Water-colour; Needlework and Embroidery are taught by the same efficient staff of Ladies.

The Convent is situated at the East end of Praia Grande, overlooking the sea. The Class-Rooms and Dormitory are very roomy and airy. Excellent table. The Sanitary arrangements are perfect.

The health and deportment of the Children are the objects of special care. A monthly report of the progress and behaviour of the Girls is sent to the Parents.

For terms and particulars apply to— THE LADY SUPERIORESS, Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [933]

FOR SINGAPORE PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship "CATHERINE APCAR," Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at NOON.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD. Agents.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [934]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship "VORWAERTS," Captain B. Bodnar, will leave for the above places on FRIDAY, the 19th inst.

This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers. Electric light, electric fan in all cabins, and carries a doctor and a stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents.

Princes Building. Hongkong, 12th August, 1910. [3]

WANTED.

A FIVE or SIX ROOMED HOUSE, A PEAK, about 1st November, for 12 Months or more. Furnished preferred.

S. W. D. H., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 8th August, 1910. [912]

MESS.

E INGLISHMAN, with Well-Furnished Small House at Peak, wishes to meet with Man to share same.

Apply— Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [920]

NOTICE.

TRANSLATIONS of LEGAL and ENGINEERING DOCUMENTS from Portuguese, French and Spanish Languages into English and vice-versa, as well as Documents of any description, made by an Experienced Translator.

For terms, apply to ARGENTUS, Care of P. O. Box No. 113A. Hongkong, 10th August, 1910. [927]

VIENNA CAFE CO., (1910) LIMITED (RECONSTRUCTED).

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (Opposite Post Office.)

A FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT

(TABLE D'HOTE OR A LA CARTE) AFTERNOON TEAS, ICES, LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

SPECIALLY SELECTED BRANDS OF WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c. AN EXTENSIVE MODERN BAKERY.

A FRENCH CHEF.

Hongkong, 23rd July, 1910. [855]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this Corporation will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of August, 1910, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th June, 1910.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Corporation will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 8th August to SATURDAY, the 20th August, 1910 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Court of Directors, N. J. STABE, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 3rd August, 1910. [897]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$1.25 per Share, Declared at the ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS, held this Day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th August, 1910.

Shareholders are requested to apply to the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By Order of the Board of Directors, JOHN ARNOLD, Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910. [926]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 104, of the Articles of Association the General Managers have this Day Declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June, 1910, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, 15th inst.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 9th to the 13th inst., 1910, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [894]

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE PROPERTY on the middle avenue (Parker Avenue), British Concession, Shamian, Canton. Present occupant's lease runs to end of 1910, and would like to renew it if the purchaser does not want to occupy it. Particulars upon application.

Address— S. R. E., Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [889]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1909.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE— \$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1910. [316]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36 at PEAK EAST. Approximate Area, 43,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS.

MARINE LOT No. 285 EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTRAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply— G. FENWICK & CO., LTD., ENGINEERS, &c.

PEAK EAST, HONGKONG, 6th June, 1910. [84-168]

GENTLEMEN: WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SUIT YOU!

JUST UNPACKED A FINE STOCK of Gentlemen's & HOSE (SOCKS) assorted Shirts and Designs, also HOSE GARTERS, BRACES, SCAFF PINS, STUD and SLEEVE BUTTONS. Best Quality of PEAL Buttons, WAIST COATS and COATS, FANCY NECK TIES and SCARFS, DRESS TIES, Black and White, HANDKERCHIEFS, PLAIN and HEM-SHITCH, COTTON and LINEN, DEESSING HAIR BRUSHES and COMBS, &c., &c.

HOOSAIN-ALI & CO., LTD., NO. 14, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, 18th July, 1910. [707]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers. In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDERS and CHILLED SHOTS. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6, \$7 and \$7.50 per 100, SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 25th October, 1906. [545]

AUTOMATIC BROWNING POCKET PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.65 mm.

WITH CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMENS & CO.

Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. [338]

DENTISTRY.

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON.

33, Queen's Road Central.

1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3. From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910. [364]

SIEN TING SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 10, D'AGUILAR STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. [432]

AUCTIONS

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT has received instructions to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION,

TO PAY (FRIDAY),

the 12th day of August, 1910, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at his Sale Room in Duddell St., Victoria, Hongkong.

IN THREE LOTS,

The following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTIES situate at Victoria,

affore, viz.—

LOT 1. All that Piece or Parcel of ground

known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTION E of MARINE LOT No. 116,

together with the massence erections and

buildings thereon known as No. 5, Stone Nullah

Lane, Area 920 square feet. Term 999 years.

Annual Crown Rent \$15.36.

LOT 2. All that Piece or Parcel of ground

known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTION F of MARINE LOT No. 116,

together with the massence erections and

buildings thereon known as No. 3, Stone Nullah

Lane, Area 894 square feet. Term 999 years.

Annual Crown Rent \$14.93.

LOT 3. All that Piece or Parcel of ground

known and registered in the Land Office as

SECTION G of MARINE LOT No. 116,

together with the massence erections and

buildings thereon known as No. 1, Stone Nullah

Lane, Area 945 square feet. Term 999 years.

Annual Crown Rent \$15.75.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to—

Mrs. JOHNSON STOKES & MASTER,

Prince's Building, Ice House Street,

Solicitors for the Vendor.

or to

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st August, 1910. [890]

TO LET

TO LET.

OFFICES in Des Vaux Road, Central, corner of Ice House Street.

Apply to—

M. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

5, Queen's Road, Hongkong, 2nd June, 191

"PLASMON is the Best part of Nature's Best Food. MILK, and increases the food value enormously." —Lancet.

10 times more Nutritious than Ordinary Cocoa.

DELICIOUS. DIGESTIBLE.

PLASMON COCOA

Of all Chemists, Grocers and Stores.

Plasmon, Limited, London.

305.5

THE SEEKER AFTER HEALTH is always glad to hear of a medicine that has been frequently tried in complaints similar to those from which he may be suffering, and that has proved uniformly successful. Such a remedy is BEECHAM'S PILLS. For half a century they have been doing incalculable good, and all who suffer from troubles traceable to disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, or Kidneys should take

SHOULD TAKE these pills. They are a skilful combination of valuable vegetable extracts in precise proportions, and act naturally and gently on the organs at fault. Even a few doses showing most marked results. Those who desire a sound digestion and active liver, steady nerves, pure blood, buoyant and good spirits, should not delay a single day, but at once provide themselves with, and begin a course of,

BEECHAM'S PILLS.

Sold everywhere in boxes, price 9d. 1/4 or 2/-.

157.3

COLEMAN'S WINCARNIS, THE GREATEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

WHAT IT has done for OTHERS it will DO FOR YOU Its refreshing and exhilarating effects are a revelation to those who have never tried it before.

"WINCARNIS" has a charm all its own, which you cannot fail to appreciate.

The combination of all that is most nourishing in Beef and Malt is prepared in Wincarnis gives a TWO-POWER STANDARD that cannot be equalled for giving Strength and Stamina, Vitality and Force to Men, Women and Children.

BUY IT TO-DAY From any leading Chemist.

MUSTARD & COMPANY. Wholesale Distributors for China and Hongkong. No. 22, Museum Road, Corner of Soochow Road, Shanghai. [719]

GRACA & CO. 27, Des Voeux Road, Diners in Asiatic Postage Stamps and Pictorial Post Cards. JUST Received a Selection of POSTAGE STAMP CATALOGUE FOR 1910. Picture and Painting Books, Novels, Postage Stamp Albums with Movable Leaf, Puzzle Post Card, School and Shopping Bags, Dolls, Toys, Cigars, Cigarettes, &c., &c. Inspection Invited. 1789

A LING & CO. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE. Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock. Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1910. 1546

SINGON & CO. IRON, Steel, Metal and Hardware Merchants Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipholders. Nos. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd St. west of Central Market). Telephone No. 515. [496]

DAVID CORSAIR & SON'S MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPAILING ANHOLD, KARBERG & CO 15351 Sole Agents.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE. From August 1st to 16th, 1910.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER. Hongkong Observatory, August 11th.

Previous Day	On Date at 4 p.m.	On Date at 10 a.m.	On Date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.59	29.65	29.59
Temperature	86	80	80
Humidity	76	91	76
Wind Direction	SW	NW	W
Force	2	1	1
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	—	0.66	—

Highest open air Temperature on 10th.....68
Lowest open air Temperature on 10th.....61

THORNE'S OLD VAT

SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

839

"MARTYRS TO SCIENCE"

A DANGER TO HUMANITY.

We must be jealous of the greatest title which history can bestow upon a human being. To die for the good of the human race is the sublimest thing a man can do, the most exalting act that history can record, the divinest passport that a soul can bear to God. It is a dangerous and foolish thing lightly to call any man a martyr, however good, however brave.

A martyr is one who consciously lays down his life for humanity. Martyrdom is not, not an accident. It is the final attestation of a soul to the truth of an ideal, the glorious and convincing proof of a superlative unselfishness. If Socrates had not his death at the hand of an assassin he would not have been a martyr; his death is bright with victory because he might have backed it, because, consciously and resolutely, he chose it. An engine-driver killed in a railway accident is not a martyr. A doctor who loses his life in trying to save a patient is not a martyr. And a man destroyed in experimenting with new mechanical inventions is not a martyr. None of these has any more title to the name of martyr than man who meets death in the hunting-field.

But there is a distinct tendency in these days to glorify the mortal who dies for science, particularly if that science is mechanical and dangerous. Most extravagant things were said recently of the poor fellow who lost his life in the French submarine *Pluviose*, and no aviator is ever now killed without a chorus of crowding and enthroning laudation. To call these men martyrs is an exaggeration so foolish that it need not be laboured; to offer them praise of any kind is a matter open to debate.

EXPERIMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS.

For it is wise to use the stimulus of public honour and public excitement, with the added zest of immense monetary reward, in a field of experiment where laborious patience is the first necessity of success and where humanity has not even yet determined the value of victory? The deplorable and tragic death of Mr. C. S. Rolls should force this question to an answer. He is not a martyr, but the destruction of his life is a loss to the world, and that life would surely have been engaged in service to mankind if his experiments had not been turned into exhibitions, and the moral atmosphere of the nation had been less electric with excitement.

There are certain people making money out of aviation. It is to their interests that there should be shows. The man who will risk most is the man for their money. The contests which they arrange must be dangerous to serve their purpose. The more excited and expectant the condition of the public mind the better business it is for them. But if there is one science more than another in which experiment should be conducted with extreme caution it is this particular science of aviation, which is an attempt on the part of man to defeat the elements. Let us suppose that all the nations of the world have profoundly considered the matter, and are all agreed that what is called "conquest of the air" has for mankind incalculable blessing and no curse; even so, is it not the height of madness to rush the souls of experimenters into hasty trials and wildest efforts at perfection by means of these public shows and noisy rewards?

But it is by no means proved that aviation will bring happiness to the human race. While war continues a possibility among great blocks and masses of humanity, it might be easy to prove the contrary. Nevertheless, careless of the result, careless of the vast moral and material issues, and driven forward by the almost drunken enthusiasm for mechanical evolution which is one of the supreme follies of our impatient days, men are calling upon other men to risk their lives in hazardous experiments and dangerous essays at a time when even the mere act of flying in the perfect atmospheric conditions is attended by unsleeping risk. To organise an exhibition of flying is to shoot an arrow into the dark of weather conditions, but to demand of aviators a display of freak flying in such an exhibition is to call death to the meeting.

TOWARDS MATERIALISM.

There is another and a larger question. This public excitement about flying is only a fresh evidence of the general tendency towards materialism. The ideals of humanity are no longer moral and spiritual. Millennium is to be resolved on a mono-rail or a mono-plane, and the prophet's vision of happiness has shrunk to eighty-miles-an-hour. Our god is speed, our religion a machine. And so hot is this quest of speed that we have no time quietly to sit down and enumerate the benefit it will bring or to reflect upon the questions its achievement will still leave unanswered.

The attitude of Ruskin towards the railway may have been a wrong one, but more wrong, infinitely more wrong, is that attitude towards life which leaves entirely out of count the spiritual nature of man, and sees in the perfecting of mechanism the end of existence. Life is greater than its contrivance. To fly through the air without danger, to travel over the earth's surface at a hundred miles an hour, to have no need for hand labour or anybody's toil, will bring no peace to the soul of man. And to seek this still leave unanswered.

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The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

S. W. winds, Hongkong & Neighbourhood, fresh; thunderstorms.

Formosa Channel, S. and S. W. winds, fresh.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lumocks, same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

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TO-DAY.
3 P.M.—Auction of Valuable Household Properties at Sale Room, by Mr. Geo. P. Lammett.
FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 13th August—Extra Meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club at Happy Valley, 3.30 P.M.
Monday, 15th August—Auction of Crown Land at Public Works Dept., 3 P.M.
Tuesday and Wednesday, 16th and 17th Aug.—Auction of Naval and Victualling Stores, at H.M. Naval Establishments, by Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 10 A.M.
Saturday, 20th August—Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, at City Hall, Noon.

SHIPPING.**ARRIVALS.**

CHIHLI, British str., 1,124 C. Landberg, 10th August—Nanclang 9th August, Salt Butterfield & Swire.
HUICHOW, British str., 1,217 E. Forsyth, 11th August—Tientsin via Chefoo and Swatow 10th Aug., General Butterfield & Swire.
LOYAL, German str., 11th August—Canton.
MATHILDE, German str., 831 C. Ulmerup, 11th August—Haiphong and Hoihow 10th August, General and pigs—Jensen & Co.
SHANSI, British str., 11th August—Canton.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
11th August.

Daiji Maru, Japanese str., for Kobe.
Haiyang, British str., for Swatow.
Pechuhua, German str., for Bangkok.
Shant, British str., for Saigon.
Tjama, Dutch str., for Batavia.

DEPARTURES.

11th August.
CARDIANSIRE, British str., for Straits.
CHINHUA, British str., for Shanghai.
CHOSHUN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
CHOSHUN, British str., for Shanghai.
LANDAU SCHIFF, German str., for Swatow.
NANCHOAN, British str., for Tsingtau.
PEA, British str., for Yokohama.
SAMSEN, German str., for Hoihow.
SEGOVIA, German str., for Straits.
YU SHUN, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
ZWEINA, British str., for Samatran.

VEESELS EXPECTED.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
The M.M. str. *Ville de la Ciotat*, with the French Mail of the 17th ultimo, left Saigon on the 16th instant, at 6 p.m., and is expected to arrive here on Monday morning, the 15th inst.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. *Peekang* from Calcutta and the Straits left Singapore for this port on the 10th instant.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. Co.'s str. *Empress of China* arrived at Yokohama at 7 a.m. on the 10th inst., and left again at noon same day for Kobe, where she is due to arrive at noon on 11th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The T.K.K. str. *Chijo Maru*, from San Francisco, will leave Yokohama en route to Hongkong on the 8th inst., and will arrive on the 19th inst.

The P.M. str. *Asia* sailed from San Francisco, on the 25th ult., for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at this port on the 23rd inst.

SHIPMENT STEAMERS.

The L.G.M. str. *Prinzipal* left Kobe on the 7th inst., at 8 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow a.m.

The Mogul Line str. *Lothian* left United Kingdom on the 10th ult. for Hongkong via Straits.

The Mogul Line str. *Pathan* sailed from the United Kingdom on the 2nd instant for Hongkong via Straits.

The T.K.K. str. *Kyo Maru* from South American and Mexican ports arrived at Yokohama on the 25th ultime, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th instant.

The Indo-China str. *Kumagai* left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 5th inst., and is due here on or about the 21st instant.

The Bank Line Ltd.'s str. *Stereo* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 3rd instant, and is due at Yokohama on the 23rd inst.

The Bank Line str. *Pathan* sailed from the United Kingdom on the 2nd instant for Hongkong via Straits.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ARCADIA	About 18th	Freight and Capt. S. Barham
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 20th	See Special OF CALL
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	SYRIA	About 25th	Freight and Capt. D. C. Gregor, E.N.L.
		Aug.	Passage.
			For further Particulars, apply to
			E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent
			Hongkong, 12th August, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
CEBU	"CHILLI"	On 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SAIGON	"HANGCHOW"	On 13th Aug., 5 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"	On 14th Aug., Daylight.
ILOCO & CEBU	"KAITONG"	On 15th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA	"TEAN"	On 16th Aug., 4 P.M.
CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUCHOW"	On 17th Aug., 4 P.M.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIENS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE	"TAIWAN"	On 31st Aug., 3 P.M.
BANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE		DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.
S.E. LINTAN and S.S. SANUL		AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
		Passenger accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fan in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon.
		EAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHEYAN", "CHINHUA" and "LIAO N") with excellent accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.
		N.B.—Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY Morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 O'clock every SATURDAY Night.
		These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of disembarkment at Woosung.
		FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$80 RETURN.
		For Freight or Passage apply to—
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.	TELEPHONE 36.

EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
COPENHAGEN, SINGAPORE, BANGKOK & SHANGHAI
RUSSIAN EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.,
ST. PETERSBURG & VLADIVOSTOK.
SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.
GOTHENBURG.PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	DATE OF SAILING.
COPENHAGEN and ST. PETERSBURG "INDIEN"		End of August.
For Further Particulars apply to	MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.	Hongkong, 30th July, 1910.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
MANILA	"YUENSANG"	Friday, 12th Aug., 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI via NINGPO	"ESANG"	Saturday, 13th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI	"KWONGSANG"	Tuesday, 16th Aug., Noon.
TIENTSIN	"CHIENGSHING"	Tuesday, 16th Aug., Noon.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"FOOKSANG"	Friday, 19th Aug., Noon.
MANILA	"ZONGSANG"	Friday, 19th Aug., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Saturday, 20th Aug., Noon.
		RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
		OCCUPYING 24 DAYS.
		The Steamers "KUTSANG", "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobo (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.
		These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
		A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
		Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
		Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.
		Telephone No. 215, Sul. Exch. 4.
		For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., GENERAL MANAGER
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910.		[14]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.			
FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN. Occupying 9 to 10 Days.			
STEAMERS	CAPTAIN	LEAVING.	
"HAIYANG" ...	Capt. A. E. Hodgins ...	FRIDAY, 12th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
"HAICHING" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore ...	TUESDAY, 16th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
"HAITAN" ...	Capt. J. W. Evans ...	FRIDAY, 19th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
FOR SWATOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 3 Days).			
"HAIMUN" ...	Capt. A. H. Stewart ...	SUNDAY, 14th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
		WEDDAY, 17th Aug., at 10 A.M.	
			Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier). During the Months of August and September, a Special Reduction of 20% on Fares to Foochow and Return will be Allowed.
			For Freight and Passage apply to DOUGLAS, LAPRAIK & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 12th August, 1910.			[9]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

HAMBURG.

EAST ASIATIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports. Also via Aden or Port Said, by the Company's "Arabian and Persian Service" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

HOMEWARD.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
SS. SCANDIA ... 13th Aug.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
SS. SLAVONIA ... 20th Aug.

FOR MARSEILLES & HAMBURG:
SS. SAXONIA ... 31st Aug.

FOR HAVRE & HAMBURG:
SS. SPEZIA ... 10th Sept.

FOR ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP:
SS. SAMBIA ... 10th Sept.

Further Particulars, apply to—

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong, 6th August, 1910.

Hongkong Office.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIMAH	JAPAN	First half of Aug.	JAVA	First half of Aug.
TJIKINTI	SHANGHAI	First half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJILATJAP	JAVA	Second half of Aug.	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.
TJIPANAS	JAPAN	Second half of Aug.	JAVA	Second half of Aug.
TJIBODAS	JAPAN	First half of Sept.	JAVA	First half of Sept.
TJILIWONG	JAVA	First half of Sept.	SHANGHAI	First half of Sept.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

YOKOHAMA BUILDINGS, 1st Floor,

Hongkong, 9th August, 1910.

Telephone No. 375.

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JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration).

FOR	STEAMERS	Tons (Gross reg.)	LEAVES
TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"TACOMA MARU"	6,178	WED'DAY, 7th Sept., at Noon.

The Co.'s Newly Built Steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage Passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin Passengers carried at Low Rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE

FOR	STEAMERS	LEAVES
KOBE (DIRECT) ...	"DAIGI MARU"	FRIDAY, 12th Aug., at Noon.
TAMSUI VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"JOSHIN MARU"	MONDAY, 15th Aug., at Noon.
ANPING VIA SWATOW, & AMOY	"SOSHU MARU"	WED'DAY, 17th Aug., at 10 A.M.
		Special Reduction of 20 per cent. will be allowed to 1st and 2nd Class Passengers to Foochow during the two months of August and September, 1910.
		CHEAPEST THROUGH PASSAGE to NANKING, in connection with The NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA's Steamers at Shanghai, for the NANKING EXPOSITION.
		HONGKONG-NANKING, RETURN.
1ST CLASS.	2ND CLASS.	3RD CLASS.
\$73.00	\$55.00	\$27.00.
1st and 2nd Class Passengers have the option of travelling by Rail between Shanghai and Nanking.		
Fair Speed. Superior Passenger Accommodation. Electric Light throughout.		
First Class Cabin: The Newly Built Steamers: "CHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU" have First Class Cabins AMIDSHIP.		
For information of Freight, Passages, Sailing, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.		
T. ARIMA, MANAGER		

THOS. COOK & SON,
TOURIST, STEAMSHIP & FORWARDING AGENTS,
BANKERS, &c.

CHINE OFFICE.—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.
TICKETS to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.

FOREIGN MONEY'S EXCHANGED.

GEBRUEDER LENK,

RODEWISCH I.V.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BERLIN WOOL.

FOR PARTICULARS, CATALOGUES AND SAMPLES, APPLY TO THE SOLE
REPRESENTATIVE FOR CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,

HONGKONG: 4, QUEEN'S BUILDING. TELEPHONE 360.

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POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN
ROUTE to EUROPE.The Ville de la Ciotat, with the French mail of the 15th July, left Saigon on Thursday,
the 11th inst., at 6 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 14th inst., p.m.
The Chenan, with the Siberian mail, is due to arrive at this port on Sunday, the 14th inst.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Friday	12th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila	Friday	12th, 10.00 A.M.
Satuan, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Friday	12th, 11.00 A.M.
Kolo	Friday	12th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Friday	12th, 1.15 P.M.
Manila	Friday	12th, 3.00 P.M.
Calcutta	Friday	12th, 3.00 P.M.
Hainan	Friday	12th, 5.00 P.M.
Saigon	Friday	12th, 5.00 P.M.
Manila	Saturday	13th, 10.00 A.M.
Ningpo and Shanghai	Saturday	13th, 10.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Saturday	13th, 10.00 A.M.
	Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
	Registration	10.00 A.M.
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.30 A.M.)	
	Registration	10.00 A.M.
	B.O.	10.00 A.M.
	No late fee.	
	Letters	11.00 A.M.
	Saturday	13th, 1.15 P.M.
	Sui Tai	
	Saturday	13th, 4.00 P.M.
	Prinz Waldemar	
	Saturday	13th, 5.00 P.M.
	Pomer	
	Saturday	13th, 6.00 P.M.
	Ankai	
	Saturday	13th, 9.00 A.M.
	Poona	
	Saturday	14th, 9.00 A.M.
	Hainan	
	Saturday	14th, 9.00 A.M.
	Joshin Meru	
	Saturday	15th, 11.00 A.M.
	Kafong	
	Saturday	15th, 3.00 P.M.
	Hatching	
	Tuesday	16th, 9.00 A.M.
	Montague	
	Tuesday	16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Cheongching	
	C. Apcar	
	Kreongung	
	Tuesday	16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Tuesday	16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Tuesday	16th, 10.00 A.M.
	Printed Matter and Samples	10.00 A.M.
	Registration	10.00 A.M.
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)	
	Registration	10.00 A.M.
	B.O.	10.00 A.M.
	No late fee.	
	Letters	11.00 A.M.
	Tambu Maru	
	Tuesday	16th, 3.00 P.M.
	Tean	
	Tuesday	16th, 3.00 P.M.
	Atsuta Maru	
	Tuesday	16th, 5.00 P.M.

EUROPE & INDIA VIA TUTICORIN.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. TO NOON. Extra Postage 10 cents.)

Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.

Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C. and Seattle Wash...

Manila

Singapore, Penang and Colombo

Shanghai

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Tientsin

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